GAUDEO
John Carter Brown.

Print facsimile of title

Also a discovery of those
places, that as yet have
very few or no inhabi-
tants which would yield

NEVVES FROM AMERICA;

OR,

A NEW AND EXPERIMENTALL DISCOVERIE OF NEW ENGLAND;

CONTAINING,

A TRVE RELATION OF THEIR War-like proceedings these two yeares last past, with a Figure of the Indian Fort, or Palizado.

Also a discovery of these places, that as yet have very few or no inhabitants which would yeeld speciall accommodation to such as will Plant there,

Viz.

- *Queenapoick.*
- *Agu-wom.*
- *Hudsons River.*
- *Long Island.*
- *Nahanticut.*
- *Martins Vinyard.*
- *Pequet.*
- *Naranſett Bay.*
- *Elizabeth Iſlands.*
- *Puſcat away.*
- *Casko* with about a hundred Iſlands neere to *Casko.*

By Captaine IOHN VNDERHILL, a Commander in the Warres there.

LONDON,
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14

John Carter Brown.

JOHN CARTER BROWN

RPJCB

The figure of the Indians fort or Palizado in

NEW ENGLAND

And the maner of the destroying
It by Captayne Vnderhill
And Captayne Mason

Hear entters Captayn Vnderhill

Their Streets

The Indians howses

Hear Entters Captayne

RH

RPJCB

Newes from *America*, or a late and experimentall discoverie of *New England*.

I Shall not spend time (for my other occasions will not permit) to write largely of every particular, but shall as briefly as I may performe these two things, first give a true narration, of the warre-like proceedings that hath been in *New England* these two years last past. Secondly, I shall discover to the Reader divers places in *New England*, that would afford speciall accommodations to such persons as will plant upon them, I had not time to doe either of these as they deserved, but wanting time to doe it as the nature of the thing required; I shall according to my abilitie begin with a Relation of our warre-like proceedings, and will inter-weave the speciall places fit for *New Plantations*, with their description, as I shall find occasion in the following discourse, but I shall according to my promise begin with a true relation of the new

England warres against the *Block-Ilanders*, and that insolent and barbarous Nation, called the *Pequeats*, whom by the sword of the Lord, and a few feeble instruments, souldiers not accustomed to warre, were drove out of their Countrey, and slaine by the sword, to the number of fifteene hundred soules in the space of two moneths and lesse: so as their Countrey is fully subdued and fallen into the hands of the English: And to the end that Gods name might have the glory, and his people see his power, and magnifie his honour for his great goodnesse I have indevoured according to my weake ability, to set forth the full relation of the Warre from the first rise to the end of the victory.

The cause of our war against the *Block Islanders*, was for taking away the life of one Master *Iohn Oldham*, who made it his common course to trade amongst the Indians: he comming to *Block-Island* to drive trade with them, the Islanders came into his boate and having got a full view of commodities which gave them good content, consulted how they might destroy him and his company, to the end they might cloth their bloody flesh with his lawful garments. The Indians having laid the plot into the boate they came to trade as they pretended watching their opportunities, knockt him in the head, & martyred him most Barbarously, to the great griefe of his poore distres-

sed

sed servants, which by the providence of God were saved. This Island lying in the rode way to the Lord *Sey*, and the Lord *Brookes* plantation, a certaine Sea man called to *Iohn Gallop* Master of the *Small navigation* standing along to the *Mathethusis Bay*, and seeing a boate under saile close aboard the Island, and perceiving the sailes to be unskilfully managed, bred in him a jealously, whether that the Island Indians had not bloodily taken the life of our Countrie-men, and made themselves Master of their goods: suspecting this, he bore up to them and approaching neere them was confirmed that his jealousie was just, seeing Indians in the boate, and knowing her to be the vessel of Master *Oldham*, and not seeing him there gave fire upon them and slew some, others leaped over board; besides two of the number which he preserved alive and brought to the bay. The blood of the innocent called for vengeance, God stirred up the heart of the honoured Governour Master *Henrie Vane* and the rest of the worthy Magistrates to send forth a 100. well appointed Souldiers under the conduct of Captaine *Iohn Hendicot*, and in company with him that had command, Captaine *Iohn Vnderhill*, Captaine *Nathan Turner*, Captaine *William Ienningson*, besides other inferiour Officers. I would not have the world wonder at the great number of Commanders to so few men, but know that the Indians fight

farre

farre differs from the Christian practise, for they most commonly divide themselves into small bodies, so that we are forced to neglect our usuall way and to subdivide our divisions to answer theirs, and not thinking it any disparagement, to any Captaine to go forth against an Enemy with a squaldron of men taking the ground from the old & ancient practise when they chose Captaines of hundreds and Captaine of thousands, Captaines of fifties and Captaines of tens: We conceive a Captaine signifieth the chiefe in way of Command of any body committed to his charge for the time being whether of more or lesse, it makes no matter in power though in honour it doth. Comming to an anckor before the Island we espied an Indian walking by the shore in a desolate manner as though he had received intelligence of our comming. Which Indian gave just ground to some to conclude that the body of the people had diserted the Island.

But some knowing them for the generality to be a warlike nation, a people that spend most of their time in the studie of warlike policy were not perswaded that they would upon so slender termes forsake the Island, but rather suspected they might lye behind a banke, much like the forme of a Baracado: my selfe with others rode with a Shallop made towards the shore, having in the Boat a dozen armed souldiers drawing neere to the place of

landing,

landing, the number that roſe from behind the Barracado, were betweene 50. or 60. able fighting men, men as ſtraite as arrowes, very tall, and of active bodyes, having their arrowes nockt, they drew neere to the water ſide, and let flie at the ſouldiers, as though they had meant to have made an end of us all in a moment; they ſhot a young Gentleman in the necke thorow a coller for ſtiffeneſſe, as if it had beene an oaken boord, and entered his fleſh a good depth; my ſelfe received an arrow through my coate ſleeve, a ſecond againſt my Helmet on the forehead, ſo as if God in his providence had not moved the heart of my wife to perſwade mee to carrie it along with me which I was unwilling to doe, I had beene ſlaine. Give me leave to obſerve *two things* from hence firſt when the houre of Death is not yet come, you *ſee God uſeth weake meanes to keepe his purpoſe unviolated.* Secondly, let no man deſpiſe adviſe and Counſell of his wife though ſhee be a woman; it were ſtrange to nature to thinke a man ſhould be bound to fulfill the humour of a woman, what armes hee ſhould carry, but you ſee God will have it ſo, that a woman ſhould overcome a man: what with *Dalilahs* flattery, and with her mournfull teares they muſt and will have their deſire, when the hand of God goes a long in the matter; and this is to accompliſh his

owne will, therefore let the clamour bee quencht I daily heare in my eares, that *New England* men usurpe over their Wives, and keepe them in servile subjection : the Countrey is wronged in this matter, as in many things else : let this president satisfie the doubtfull, for that comes from the example of a rude souldier: if they bee so curteous to their wives, as to take their advice in warlike matters, how much more kind is the tender affectionate husband to honour his wife as the weaker vessell? Yet mistake not, I say not that they are bound to call their wives in Councell, though they are bound to take their private advice (so farre as they see it make for their advantage and their good :) instance *Abraham*. But to the matter, the Arrowes flying thicke about us, wee made hast to the shore, but the suffe of the Sea being great, hindered us, so as wee could scarce discharge a Musket, but were forced to make hast to land: drawing neere the shore through the strength of wind, and the hollownesse of the Sea, wee durst not adventure to runne ashore, but were forced to wade up to the middle, but once having got up of our legges, wee gave fire upon them, they finding our bullets to out-reach their arrowes, they fled before us; in the meane while Colonell *Hindecot* made to the shore, and some of this number also repulsed him at his landing, but hurt none : wee thought

thought they would ſtand it out with us, but they perceiving wee were in earneſt, fled; and left their Wigwams or houſes, and proviſion to the uſe of our ſouldiers: having ſet forth our Sentinels, and laid out our Pardues, wee betooke our ſelves to the guard, expecting hourely they would fall upon us; but they obſerved the old rule, 'tis good ſleeping in a whole skin, and left us free from an alarum.

The next day wee ſet upon our march, the *Indians* being retired into Swamps, ſo as wee could not find them, wee burnt and ſpoyled both houſes and corne in great abundance: but they kept themſelves in obſcuritie: Captaine *Turner* ſtepping aſide to a Swampe, met with ſome few *Indians*, and charged upon them, changing ſome few bullets for Arrowes, himſelfe received a ſhot upon the breaſt of his Corſlet, as if it had beene puſhed with a pike, and if hee had not had it on, hee had loſt his life.

A prettie paſſage worthy obſervation, wee had an *Indian* with us that was an interpreter, being in Engliſh cloathes, and a Gunne in his hand, was ſpied by the Ilanders, which called out to him, what are you an Indian or an Engliſh-man: come hither, ſaith he, and I will tell you; hee pulls up his cocke and let fly at one of them, and without queſtion was the death of him: Having ſpent that day in burning and ſpoyling the Iland, wee tooke up the

quarter for that night, about midnight my selfe went out with ten men about two miles from our quarter, and discovered the most eminent Plantation, they had in the Iland where was much corne, many Wigwams, and great heapes of mats; but fearing lest wee should make an alarum by setting fire on them; wee left them as wee found them, and peaceably departed to our quarter: and the next morning with 40. men marched up to the same Plantation, burnt their houses, cut downe their corne, destroyed some of their dogges in stead of men, which they left in their Wigwams.

Passing on toward the water side to imbarque our souldiers, wee met with severall famous Wigwams with great heapes of pleasant corne ready shaled, but not able to bring it away, wee did throw their mattes upon it, and set fire and burnt it: many well-wrought mattes our souldiers brought from thence, and severall delightfull baskets: wee being divided into two parts, the rest of the body met with no lesse, I suppose, then our selves did. The Indians playing least in sight, wee spent our time, and could no more advantage our selves then wee had already done, and having slaine some fourteen, & maimed others, wee imbarqued our selves, and set saile for *Seasbrooke* fort, where wee lay through distresse of weather foure dayes, then we departed.

The

The *Pequeats* having ſlaine one Captaine *Norton*, and Captaine *Stone*, with ſeven more of their company, order was given us to viſit them, ſayling along the *Nahanticot* ſhore with five veſſels, the Indians ſpying of us came running in multitudes along the water ſide, crying, what cheere Engliſhmen, what cheere, what doe you come for? They not thinking we intended warre went on cheerefully untill they come to Pequeat riuer. We thinking it the beſt way did forbeare to anſwer them; firſt, that we might the better bee able to runne through the worke. Secondly, that by delaying of them, we might drive them in ſecuritie, to the end wee might have the more advantage of them: but they ſeeing wee would make no anſwer, kept on their courſe, and cryed, what Engliſh man, what cheere, what cheere, are you hoggerie, will you cram us? That is, are you angry, will you kill us, and doe you come to fight. That night the *Nahanticot* Indians, and the *Pequeats*, made fire on both ſides of the River fearing we would land in the night. They made moſt dolefull, and wofull cryes all the night, (ſo that wee could ſcarce reſt) hollowing one to another, and giving the word from place to place, to gather their forces together, fearing the Engliſh were come to warre againſt them.

The next morning they ſent early aboard an Ambaſſadour, a grave Senior, a man of good under- The *Indians* ſend to the *Engliſh* an Ambaſſador.

understanding, portly, cariage grave, and majesticall in his expressions; he demanded of us what the end of our comming was, to which we answered, that the Governours of the *Bay* sent us to demand the heads of those persons that had slaine Captaine *Norton*, and Captaine *Stone*, and the rest of their company, and that it was not the custome of the English to suffer murtherers to live, and therefore if they desired their owne peace and welfare, they will peaceably answer our expectation, and give us the heads of the murderers.

They being a witty and ingenious Nation, their Ambassadour laboured to excuse the matter, and answered, we know not that any of ours have slaine any English: true it is, saith he, we have slaine such a number of men, but consider the ground of it; not long before the comming of these *English* into the River, there was a certaine vessell that came to us in way of trade, we used them well, and traded with them, and tooke them to be such as would not wrong us in the least matter; but our *Sachem* or Prince comming aboord, they laid a plot how they might destroy him, which plot discovereth it selfe by the event, as followeth: they keeping their boat aboord, and not desirous of our company, gave us leave to stand hollowing ashore, that they might worke their mischievous plot: but as wee stood they called to us, and demanded of us a bushell of

Wampuin

Wampam-Peke, which is their money, this they demanded for his ranſome, this peale did ring terribly in our eares, to demand ſo much for the life of our Prince, whom we thought was in the hands of honeſt men, and wee had never wronged them; but we ſaw there was no remedy, their expectation muſt be granted, or elſe they would not ſend him aſhore, which they promiſed they would doe, if wee would anſwer their deſires: wee ſent them ſo much aboord according to demand, and they according to their promiſe ſent him aſhore, * but firſt ſlew him, this, much exaſperated our ſpirits, and made us vow a revenge; ſuddenly after came theſe Captaines with a veſſell into the River, and pretended to trade with us as the former did: wee did not diſcountenance them for the preſent, but tooke our opportunity and came aboord. The *Sachems* ſonne ſucceeding his Father, was the man that came into the Cabin of Captaine *Stone*, and Captaine *Stone* having drunke more then did him good, fell backwards on the bed aſleepe, the *Sagamore* tooke his opportunitie, and having a little hatchet under his garment, therewith knockt him in the head: ſome being upon the deck and others under, ſuſpected ſome ſuch thing, for the reſt of the *Indians* that were aboord, had order to proceed againſt the reſt at one time, but the *Engliſh* ſpying trecherie, runne immediatly into the Cooke roome, and with

* This was no wayes true of the *Engliſh*, but a deviſed excuſe.

with a fire-brand had thought to have blowne up the *Indians* by setting fire to the powder: these devils instruments spying this plot of the *English*, leaped over-boord as the powder was a firing, and saved themselves, but all the *English* were blowne up, this was the manner of their bloody action: Saith the Ambassadour to us, could yee blame us for revenging so cruell a murder? for we distinguish not betweene the *Dutch* and *English*, but tooke them to be one Nation, and therefore we doe not conceive that we wronged you, for they slew our king; and thinking these Captaines to be of the same Nation and people, as those that slew him, made us set upon this course of revenge.

The answer of the *English* to their Ambassador.

Our answer was, they were able to distinguish betweene *Dutch* and *English*, having had sufficient experience of both Nations, and therefore seeing you have slaine the king of *Englands* subjects, we come to demand an account of their blood, for we our selves are lyable to account for them: the answer of the Ambassadour was, we know no difference betweene the *Dutch* and the *English*, they are both strangers to us, we tooke them to bee all one, therefore we crave pardon, wee have not wilfully wronged the *English*: This excuse will not serve our turnes, for wee haue sufficient testimonie that you know the *English* from the *Dutch*, we must have the heads of those persons

persons that have slaine ours, or else wee will fight with you: He answered; understanding the ground of your comming, I will intreat you to give me libertie to goe ashore, and I shall informe the body of the people what your intent and resolution is: and if you will stay aboord, I will bring you a sudden answer.

We did grant him liberty to get ashore, and our selves followed suddenly after before the Warre was proclaimed: hee seeing us land our forces, came with a message to intreat us to come no neerer, but stand in a valley, which had betweene us and them an ascent, that took our sight from them; but they might see us to hurt us, to our prejudice: thus from the first beginning to the end of the action, they carried themselves very subtilly; but wee not willing to bee at their direction marched up to the ascent, having set our men in battally; he came and told us he had inquired for the *Sachem*, that we might come to a parlie: but neither of both of the Princes were at home, they were gone to *Long Iland*.

Our reply was, we must not be put off thus, we know the *Sachem* is in the Plantation, and therefore bring him to us, that we may speake with him, or else we will beat up the Drumme, and march through the Countrey, and spoyle your corne: His answer, if you will but stay a little while, I will steppe to the Plantation and seeke for them: wee gave them leave to take

their owne course; and used as much patience as ever men might, considering the grosse abuse they offered us, holding us above an houre in vaine hopes: they sent an *Indian* to tell us that *Mommenoteck* was found, and would appeare before us suddenly, this brought us to a new stand the space of an houre more. There came a third *Indian* perswading us to have a little further patience, and he would not tarry, for he had assembled the body of the *Pequeats* together, to know who the parties were that had slaine these *English* men: but seeing that they did in this interim convey away their wives and children, and bury their chiefest goods, and perceived at length they would flye from us, but we were patient, and bore with them, in expectation to have the greater blow upon them. The last messenger brought us this intelligence from the *Sachum*, that if wee would but lay downe our armes, and approch about thirtie paces from them, and meet the heathen Prince, he would cause his men to doe the like, and then we shall come to a parlie.

But wee seeing their drift was to get our Armes, we rather chose to beat up the Drum and bid them battell, marching into a champion field we displayed our colours, but none would come neere us, but standing remotely off did laugh at us for our patience, wee suddenly set upon our march, and gave fire to as many

many as we could come neere, firing their Wigwams, ſpoyling their corne, and many other neceſſaries that they had buried in the ground we raked up, which the ſouldiers had for bootie. Thus we ſpent the day burning and ſpoyling the Countrey, towards night imbarqued our ſelves the next morning, landing on the *Nahanticot* ſhore, where we were ſerved in like nature, no *Indians* would come neere us, but runne from us, as the Deere from the dogges; but having burnt and ſpoyled what we could light on, wee imbarqued our men, and ſet ſayle for the *Bay*, having ended this exploit came off, having one man wounded in the legge; but certaine numbers of theirs ſlaine, and many wounded; this was the ſubſtance of the firſt yeares ſervice: now followeth the ſervice performed in the ſecond yeare.

This inſolent Nation, ſeeing wee had uſed much Lenitie towards them, and themſelves not able to make good uſe of our patience, ſet upon a courſe of greater inſolencie then before, and ſlew all they found in their way: they came neere *Seabrooke* fort, and made many proud challenges, and dared them out to fight.

The Lieutenant went out with tenne armed men, and ſtarting three *Indians* they changed ſome few ſhotte for arrowes; purſuing them an hundred more ſtarted out of the ambuſh-

ments, and almoſt ſurrounded him and his company, and ſome they ſlew, others they maimed, and forced them to retreat to their Fort, ſo that it was a ſpeciall providence of God that they were not all ſlaine: ſome of their armes they got from them, others put on the Engliſh clothes, and came to the Fort jeering of them, and calling, come and fetch your Engliſh mens clothes againe; come out and fight if you dare: you dare not fight, you are all one like women, we have one amongſt us that if he could kill but one of you more, he would be equall with God, and as the *Engliſh* mans God is, ſo would hee be; this blaſphemous ſpeech troubled the hearts of the ſouldiers, but they knew not how to remedy it in reſpect of their weakneſſe.

The *Conetticot* Plantation underſtanding the inſolencie of the enemie to bee ſo great, ſent downe a certaine number of ſouldiers under the conduct of Captaine *Iohn Maſon* for to ſtrengthen the Fort. The enemy lying hovering about the Fort, continually tooke notice of the ſupplies that were come, and forbore drawing neere it as before: and Letters were immediatly ſent to the *Bay*, to that Right worſhipfull Gentleman, Maſter *Henry Vane*, for a ſpeedy ſupply to ſtrengthen the Fort. For aſſuredly without ſupply ſuddenly came in reaſon all would be loſt, and fall into the hands of the enemy; This was the trouble

and

and perplexity that lay upon the ſpirits of the poore garriſons. Upon ſerious conſideration the Governour and Counceil ſent forth my ſelfe with 20. armed ſouldiers to ſupply the neceſſitie of thoſe diſtreſſed perſons, and to take the government of that place for the ſpace of three moneths : reliefe being come, Captaine *Iohn Maſon* with the reſt of his company returned to the Plantation againe: we ſometimes fell out with a matter of twentie ſouldiers to ſee whether we could diſcover the enemy or no; they ſeeing us (lying in ambuſh) gave us leave to paſſe by them, conſidering we were too hot for them to meddle with us; our men being compleatly armed, with Corſlets, Muskets, bandileeres, reſts, and ſwords (as they themſelves related afterward) did much daunt them ; thus we ſpent a matter of ſix weekes before we could have any thing to doe with them, perſwading our ſelves that all things had beene well. But they ſeeing there was no advantage more to be had againſt the Fort, they enterprized a new action, and fell upon *Water towne*, now called *Wethersfield* with two hundred *Indians* ; before they came to attempt the place, they put into a certaine River, an obſcure ſmall river running into the maine, where they incamped , and refreſhed themſelves, and fitted themſelves for their ſervice, and by breake of day attempted their enterpriſe, and ſlew nine men, women and chil-

dren, having finished their action, they suddenly returned againe, bringing with them two maids captives, having put poles in their Conoos, as we put Masts in our boats, and upon them hung our English mens and womens shirts and smocks, in stead of sayles, and in way of bravado came along in sight of us as we stood upon *Seybrooke* Fort, and seeing them passe along in such a triumphant manner, wee much fearing they had enterprised some desperate action upon the *English*, wee gave fire with a peece of Ordnance, and shotte among their Conooes. And though they were a mile from us, yet the bullet grazed not above twentie yards over the Conooe, where the poore maids were; it was a speciall providence of God it did not hit them, for then should we have beene deprived of the sweet observation of Gods providence in their deliverance: we were not able to make out after them, being destitute of meanes, Boats, and the like: before wee proceed any further to a full relation of the insolent proceeding of this barbarous Nation, give me leave to touch upon the severall accommodations that belong to this *Seybrooke* Fort.

The situation of Seabrooke Fort.

This Fort lyes upon a River called *Conetticot* at the mouth of it, a place of a very good soyle, good meadow, divers sorts of good wood, timber, varietie of fish of severall kindes, fowle in abundance, Geese, Duckes,

Branks,

Brankes, Teales, Deere, Roe buck, Squirrels, which are as good as our *Engliſh* Rabets; pittie it is ſo famous a place ſhould bee ſo little regarded, it lyes to the Northweſt of that famous place, called *Queenapiók*, which rather exceed the former in goodneſſe, it hath a faire River fit for harbouring of ſhips, and abounds with rich and goodly medowes, this lyes thirtie miles from the upper Plantations, which are planted on the River *Connetticot*: twelve miles above this Plantation is ſcituated a place called *Aguawam*, no way inferiour to the forenamed places; this Countrey, and thoſe parts doe generally yeeld a fertile ſoyle, and good meadow all the Rivers along: the river *Conetticot* is Navigable for Pinaces 60. miles; it hath a ſtrong freſh ſtreame that deſcends out of the hills, the tyde flowes not above halfe way up the River: the ſtrength of the freſhite that comes downe the River is ſo ſtrong, that it ſtoppeth the force of the tyde.

The truth is, I want time to ſet forth the excellencie of the whole Countrey; but if you would know the garden of *New England*, then muſt you glance your eye upon *Hodſons* river, a place exceeding all yet named, the River affords fiſh in abundance, as Sturgeon, Salmon, and many delicate varieties of fiſh that naturally lyes in the River, the onely place for Beaver that we have in thoſe parts. *Long Iland* is a place worth the naming, and generally

generally affords most of the aforesaid accommodations. *Nahanticot*, *Martins Vineyard*, *Pequeat*, *Narraganset Bay*, *Elizabeth Ilands*, all these places are yet unhabited, and generally afford good accommodation, as a good soyle according as wee have expressed, they are little inferiour to the former places. The *Narraganset Bay* is a place for shipping so spacious, as it will containe ten thousand sayle of ships. *Capcod*, *New Plimouth*, *Dukes bury*, and all those parts, well accommodated for the receiving of people, and yet few are there planted, considering the spaciousnesse of the place; The *Bay* it selfe although report goes it is full, and can hardly entertaine any more, yet there are but few townes, but are able to receive more then they have already, and to accommodate them in a comfortable measure.

The Northerne Plantations, and Easterne, as *Pascataway* would not bee neglected, they are desirable places, and lye in the heart of fishing. *Pascataway* is a River navigable for a ship of a hundred tunne some six leagues up: with Boats and Pinaces you may goe a great way further; it is the onely key of the Countrey for safety; with twelve peeces of Ordnance will keepe out all the enemies in the world: the mouth of the River is narrow, lyes full upon the Southeast Sea; so as there is no ankoring without, except you hazard ship

and

and men : it is accommodated with a good soyle, abundance of good timber, meadowes are not wanting to the place; pitty it is it hath beene so long neglected.

Augumeaticus is a place of good accommodation, it lyes five miles from *Puscataway* river, where Sir *Ferdinando Gorge* hath a house: it is a place worthy to bee inhabited, a soyle that beares good corne, all sorts of graine, flax, hemp, the Countrey generally will afford: there was growne in *Puscataway* the last yeare, and in the *Bay* as good *English* graine as can grow in any part of the world. *Casko* hath a famous Bay accommodated with a hundred Ilands, and is fit for plantation, and hath a River belonging to it, which doth afford fish in abundance, fowle also in great measure: so full of Fowle it is, that strangers may be supplyed with varietie of fowle in an houre or two after their arrivall, which knew not how to be relieved before; because the place in generall is so famous, and well knowne to all the world, and chiefly to our English Nation (the most noblest of this Common-wealth) I therefore forbeare many particulars which yet might be expressed: and in regard of many aspersions hath beene cast upon all the Countrey, that it is a hard and difficult place for to subsist in; and that the soyle is barren, and beares little that is good, and that it can hardly receive more people then

those that are there, I will presume to make a second digression from the former matter, to the end I might incourage such as desire to Plant there.

There are certaine Plantations *Dedum Concord* in the *Mathethusis Bay*, that are newly erected that doe afford large accommodation, and will containe abundance of people; but I cease to spend time in matters of this nature, since my discourse tends to warlike story, but I crave pardon for my digression.

I told you before, that when the *Pequeats* heard and say *Seabrooke* Fort was supplied, they forbore to visit us: But the old Serpent according to his first malice stirred them up against the Church of Christ, and in such a furious manner, as our people were so farre disturbed, and affrighted with their boldnesse that they scarce durst rest in their beds: threatning persons and cattell to take them, as indeed they did: so insolent were these wicked imps growne, that like the divell their commander, they runne up and downe as roaring Lyons, compassing all corners of the Countrey for a prey, seeking whom they might devoure: It being death to them for to rest without some wicked imployment or other, they still plotted how they might wickedly attempt some bloody enterprise upon our poore native Countrey-men.

One Master *Tillie* master of a Vessell, being brought

brought to an ankor in *Conetticot* River, went aſhore, not ſuſpecting the bloody-mindedneſſe of thoſe perſons, who fell upon him, and a man with him, whom they wickedly and barbarouſly ſlew; and by relation brought him home, tied him to a ſtake, ſlead his skin off, put hot imbers betweene the fleſh and the skinne, cut off his fingers and toes, and made hatbands of them, thus barbarous was their cruelty: would not this have moved the hearts of men to hazard blood, and life, and all they had, to overcome ſuch a wicked inſolent Nation? but Letters comming into the Bay, that this attempt was made upon *Wethersfield* in *Conetticot* river, and that they had ſlaine nine men, women and children, and taken two maids captives, the Councell gave order to ſend ſupply. In the meane while the *Conetticot* Plantations ſent downe 100. armed ſouldiers, under the conduct of Captaine *Iohn Maſon*, and Leiutenant *Seily*, with other inferiour officers, who by Commiſſion were bound for to come to *randivou* at *Seabrooke* Fort, and there to conſult with thoſe that had command there to enterprize ſome ſtratagem upon theſe bloody *Indians*. The *Conetticot* company having with them threeſcore *Mohiggeners*, whom the *Pequeats* had drove out of their lawfull poſſeſſions; Theſe *Indians* were earneſt to joyne with the *Engliſh*, or at leaſt to bee under their conduct, that they might re-

venge themselves of those bloody enemies of theirs, the *English* perceiving their earnest desire that way, gave them liberty to follow the company, but not to joyne in confederation with them, the *Indians* promising to be faithfull, and to doe them what service lay in their power: But having imbarqued their men, and comming downe the River, there arose great jealousie in the hearts of those that had chiefe oversight of the company, fearing that the *Indians* in time of greatest tryall might revolt, and turne their backs against those they professed to be their friends, and joyne with the *Pequeats*: this perplexed the hearts of many very much, because they had had no experience of their fidelity: but Captaine *Mason* having sent downe a Shallop to *Seybrooke* Fort, and sent the *Indians* over land to meet, and *randivou* at *Seabrooke* Fort, themselves came downe in a great massie Vessell, which was slow in comming, and very long detained by crosse winds, the *Indians* comming to *Seabrooke*, were desirous to fall out on the Lords day, to see whether they could find any *Pequeats* neere the Fort; perswading themselves that the place was not destitute of some of their enemies: but it being the Lords day, order was given to the contrary, and wished them to forbeare untill the next day, giving them liberty, they fell out early in the morning, and brought home five *Pequeats* heads,

one

one prisoner, and mortally wounded the seventh: This mightily incouraged the hearts of all, and wee tooke this as a pledge of their further fidelity: my selfe taking boat rode up to meet the rest of the forces, lying aboord the vessell with my boat, the Minister, *one Master Stone*, that was sent to instruct the Company, was then in prayer solemnly before God, in the midst of the souldiers, and this passage worthy observation I set downe, because the providence of God might be taken notice of, and his name glorified, that is so ready for to honour his owne ordinance: the hearts of all in generall being much perplexed, fearing the infidelity of these *Indians* having not heard what an exploit they had wrought: it pleased God to *put into the heart of master* Stone *this passage in prayer*, while my selfe lay under the vessell and heard it, himselfe not knowing that God had sent him a messenger to tell him his prayer was granted: O Lord God, if it be thy blessed will vouchsafe so much favour to thy poore distressed servants, as to manifest one pledge of thy love that may confirme us of the fidelity of these *Indians* towards us, that now pretend friendship and service to us, that our hearts may be incouraged the more in this worke of thine: immediately my selfe stepping up, told him that God had answered his desire, and that I had brought him this newes, that those *Indi-*

ans had brought in five *Pequeats* heads, one prisoner, and wounded one mortally, which did much incourage the hearts of all, and repleniſhed them exceedingly, and gave them all occaſion to rejoyce and bee thankfull to God: a little before wee ſet forth, came a certaine ſhippe from the *Dutch* Plantation; caſting an ankor under the command of our Ordnance, we deſired the Maſter to come aſhore, the Maſter and Marchant willing to anſwer our expectation, came forth, and ſitting with us awhile unexpectedly revealed their intent, that they were bound for *Pequeat* river to trade; our ſelves knowing the accuſtome of warre, that it was not the practiſe in a caſe of this nature, to ſuffer others to goe and trade with them our enemies, with ſuch commodities as might be prejudiciall unto us, and advantageous to them, as kettles, or the like, which make them Arrow heads; wee gave command to them not to ſtirre, alledging that our forces were intended daily to fall upon them: This being unkindly taken, it bred ſome agitations betweene their ſeverall Commanders: but God was pleaſed out of his love to carry things in ſuch a ſweet moderate way, as all turned to his glory, and his peoples good.

Theſe men ſeeing they could not have liberty to goe upon their deſigne: gave us a note under their hands, that if we would give them

them liberty to depart, they would endeavour to the utmoſt of their abilitie to releaſe thoſe two captive Maids, and this ſhould be the chiefe ſcope and drift of their deſigne: having theſe promiſes, depending upon their faithfulneſſe, we gave them libertie: they ſet ſayle and went to *Pequeat* river, and ſent to ſhore the Maſter of the veſſell to *Saſacooſe* their Prince, for to crave liberty to trade, and what would they trade for, but the *Engliſh* Maides, which he much diſliked; ſuddenly withdrawing himſelfe he returned backe to the veſſell, and by way of policie allured ſeven *Indians* into the Barke, ſome of them being their prime men: having them aboord, acquainted them with their intent, and told them without they might have the two Captives delivered ſafely aboord, they muſt keepe them as priſoners, and pledges, and therefore muſt reſolve not to goe aſhore, untill ſuch time they had treated with the *Sagamore*: One of the *Dutch* called to them on the ſhore, and told them they muſt bring the two captive Maides, if they would have the ſeven *Indians*, and therefore briefely if you will bring them, tell us, if not we ſet ſayle, and will turne all your *Indians* over-boord in the maine Ocean, ſo ſoone as ever we come out; they taking this to be a jeſt, ſlighted what was ſaid unto them: they weying ankor ſet ſayle, and drew neere the mouth of the River; the *Pogneats* then diſcerned

discerned they were in earnest, and earnestly desired them to returne and come to an ankor, and they would answer their expectation: so they brought the two Maides, and delivered them safely aboord, and they returned to them the seven *Indians*, then they set sayle and came to *Seabrooke* Fort; bringing them to *Seabrooke* Fort, request was made to have them ashore; but in regard of the *Dutch* Governours desire, who had heard that there was two *English* Maides taken captives of the *Pequeats*, and thinking his owne Vessell to bee there a trading with them, hee had managed out a Pinace purposely to give strict order and command to the former Vessell to get these Captives what charge soever they were at; nay, though they did hazard their peace with them, and to gratifie him with the first sight of them after their deliverance: so they earnestly intreated us that they might not bee brought ashore so as to stay there, or to bee sent home untill they had followed the Governours order, which willingly was granted to them, though it were 30. leagues from us, yet were they safely returned againe, and brought home to their friends: now for the examination of the two Maids after they arrived at *Seabrooke* Fort, the eldest of them was about sixteene yeares of age, demanding of her how they had used her, she told us that they did solicite her to uncleanesse, but her

heart

heart being much broken and afflicted under that bondage she was cast in, had brought to her consideration these thoughts, how shall I commit this great evill and sinne against my God? Their hearts were much taken up with the consideration of Gods just displeasure to them, that had lived under so prudent meanes of grace as they did, and had beene so ungratefull toward God, and slighted that meanes, so that Gods hand was justly upon them for their remisnesse in all their wayes; Thus was their hearts taken up with these thoughts, the *Indians* carried them from place to place, and shewed them their Forts, and curious Wigwams, and houses, and incouraged them to be merry, but the poore soules, as Israel, could not frame themselves to any delight or mirth under so strange a King, they hanging their Harpes upon the Willow trees, gave their mindes to sorrow, hope was their chiefest food, and teares their constant drinke: behind the rocks, and under the trees, the eldest spent her breath in supplication to her God, and though the eldest was but young, yet must I confesse the sweet affection to God for his great kindnesse, and fatherly love she daily received from the Lord, which sweetned all her sorrowes, and gave her constant hope, that God would not, nor could not forget her poore distressed soule and body, because, saith she, his loving kindnesse appeareth to mee in

The examination of the captive Maides after their returne, though the younger was very young and said little,

an unspeakable manner; and though sometimes, saith shee, I cryed out *David*-like; I shall one day perish by the hands of *Saul*, I shall one day dye by the hands of these barbarous *Indians*, and specially if our people should come forth to warre against them, then is there no hope of deliverance, then must I perish, then will they cut me off in malice; but suddenly the poore soule was ready to quarrell with it selfe; why should I distrust God? doe not I daily see the love of God unspeakably to my poore distressed soule? and he hath said he will never leave mee, nor forsake mee, therefore I will not feare what man can doe unto me, knowing God to be above man, and man can doe nothing without Gods permission. These were the words that fell from her mouth whē she was examined in *Seabrook* fort: I having command of *Seabrooke* Fort she spake these things upon examination in my hearing.

Christian reader, give mee leave to appeale to the hearts of all true affectioned Christians, whether this bee not the usuall course of Gods dealing to his poore captivated children, the prisoners of hope, to distill a great measure of sweet comfort and consolation into their soules in the time of trouble, so that the soule is more affected with the sense of Gods fatherly love, then with the griefe of its captivity: sure I am, that sanctified afflictions, crosses, or any outward troubles appeare

so

so profitable, that Gods deare Saints are forced to cry out, Thy loving kindnesse is better then life, then all the lively pleasures and profits of the world: better a prison sometimes and a Christ, then liberty without him: better in a fierie furnace with the presence of Christ, then in a Kingly palace without him: better in the Lyons denne, in the midst of all the roaring lyons and with Christ, then in a doune bed with wife and children without Christ. The speech of *David* is memorable, that sweet affectionate Prince and souldier, *how sweet is thy word to my taste; yea, sweeter then the honey, and the honey combe*; hee spake it by experience, he had the sweet relish of Gods comforting presence, and the daily communion he had with the Lord, in the midst of all his distresses, tryals, and temptations that fell upon him. And so the Lord deales to this day; the greater the captivities bee of his servants, the contentions amongst his Churches, the cleerer Gods presence is amongst his to pick and cull them out of the fire, and to manifest himselfe to their soules; and beare them up as *Peter* above the water that they sinke not.

But now my deare and respected friends and fellow souldiers in the Lord, are not you apt to say, if this be the fruit of afflictions, I would I had some of those, that I might injoy these sweet breathings of Christ in my

ſoule, as thoſe that are in afflictions; but beware of thoſe thoughts, or elſe experience will teach all to recall, or to unwiſh thoſe thoughts, for it is againſt the courſe of Scripture to wiſh for evill, that good might come of it, wee cannot expect the preſence of Chriſt in that which is contrary to him, (a man laying himſelfe open to trouble) but wee are rather to follow Chriſts example, *Father not my will, but thy will bee done, in earth as it is in heaven*; and when thou art brought thus, proſtrate before the Lord like an obedient child, ready to ſuffer what hee will impoſe on thee; then if hee thinke good to trie us, wee may exclude no tryall, no captivitie though burdenſome or tedious to nature, for they will appeare ſweet and ſanctified in the iſſue, if they bee of the Lords laying on: ſpecially when the Lord is pleaſed to impoſe trouble on his in way of tryall (as hee ſaid to *Iſrael* of old; I did it to prove you, and to ſee what was in your hearts) whether a ſoule would not doe as the fooliſh young man in the Goſpel, cling more cloſer to his honour, or profit, or eaſe, or peace, or liberty, then to the Lord Ieſus Chriſt: and therefore the Lord is pleaſed to exerciſe his people with trouble and afflictions, that hee might appeare to them in mercy, and reveale more cleerely his free grace unto their ſoules. Therefore conſider deare brethren, and erre

not,

not, neither to the right hand, nor to the left and bee not as *Ephraim*, like an untamed heifer that would not ſtoope unto the yoke: but ſtoope to Gods afflictions if hee pleaſe to impoſe them, and feare them not when they are from God. And know that Chriſt cannot be had without a croſſe; they are inſeparable: you cannot have Chriſt in his Ordinances, but you muſt have his croſſe. Did ever any Chriſtian reade, that in the pureſt Churches that ever were, that Chriſtians were freed from the Croſſe? was not the Croſſe carried after Chriſt? and *Andrew* muſt follow Chriſt, but not without a Croſſe; he muſt take it and beare it, and that upon his ſhoulders, implying, it was not a light croſſe, but weighty: Oh let not Chriſtians ſhew themſelves to bee ſo forgetfull, as I feare many are, of the old way of Chriſt: eaſe is come into the world, and men would have Chriſt and eaſe, but it will not be in this world; is the ſervant better then the maſter? no, he is not, neither ſhall he be. But you may demand what is meant by this croſſe, wee meet with many croſſes in the world, loſſes at home and abroad, in Church and Common-wealth: what croſſe doth Chriſt meane? was it a croſſe to bee deſtitute of a houſe to put his head in? or was it his croſſe, that hee was not ſo deliciouſly fed as other men? or to bee ſo meane, wanting honour as others had? or was it that his habit was not anſwerable to

the course of the world, or to bee destitute of silver and gold, as it is the lot of many of Gods saints to this day: this was not the crosse of Christ, you shall not heare him complaine of his estate, that it is too meane, or his lodging too bad, or his garments too plaine; these were not the troubles of Christ, these are companions to the crosse. But the chiefe crosse that Christ had, was that the word of his Father could not take place in the hearts of those to whom it was sent, and suffering for the truth of his Father, that was Christs crosse; and that is the crosse too, that Christians must expect, and that in the purest Churches: And therefore why doe you stand and admire at *New England*, that there should bee contentions there, and differences there, and that for the truth of Christ? Doe you not remember that the crosse followed the Church? hath it not beene already said that Christs crosse followed him, and *Andrew* must carry it: and that *Paul* and *Barnabas* will contend together for the truths sake? And doth not the Apostle say, contend for the truth (though not in a violent way?) doth not Christ say, I came not to bring peace but a sword? and why should men wonder at us, seeing that troubles and contentions have followed the purest Churches since the beginning of the world to this day? wherefore should wee not looke backe to the

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Scriptures, and deny our owne reaſon, and let that bee our guide and Platforme, and then ſhall wee not ſo much admire, when wee know it is the portion of Gods Church to have troubles and contentions: and when we know alſo it is God that brings them, and that for good to his Church; hath not God ever brought light out of darkneſſe, good out of evill? did not the breath of Gods Spirit ſweetly breathe in the ſoules of theſe poore Captives which we now related? and doe we not ever find the greater the afflictions and troubles of Gods people bee, the more eminent is his grace in the ſoules of his ſervants? You that intend to goe to *New England*, feare not a little trouble.

More men would goe to Sea, if they were ſure to meet with no ſtormes: but hee is the moſt couragious ſouldier, that ſees the battell pitcht, the Drummes beate an alarum, and Trumpets ſound a charge, and yet is not afraid to joyne in the battell: ſhew not your ſelves cowards, but proceed on in your intentions, and abuſe not the lenitie of our noble Prince, and the ſweet libertie hee hath from time to time given to paſſe and repaſſe according to our deſired wills: wherefore doe yee ſtoppe, are you afraid? May not the Lord doe this to prove your hearts, to ſee whether you durſt follow him in afflictions or not? what is become of Faith? I will not

feare

feare that man can doe unto me, saith *David*, no nor what troubles can doe, but will trust in the Lord, who is my God.

Let the ends and aimes of a man bee good, and hee may proceed with courage: the bush may bee in the fire, but so long as God appeares to *Moses* out of the bush there is no great danger, more good then hurt will come out of it: Christ knowes how to honour himselfe, and to doe his people good, though it bee by contrary meanes, which reason will not fathome. Looke but to faith, and that will make us see plainly, that though afflictions for the present are grievous, as doubtlesse it was with these two captive Maides, yet sweet and comfortable is the issue with all Gods saints, as it was with them. But to goe on.

Having imbarqued our souldiers, wee weighed ankor at *Seabrooke* Fort, and set sayle for the *Narraganset Bay*, deluding the *Pequeats* thereby, for they expected us to fall into *Pequeat* River; but crossing their expectation, bred in them a securitie: wee landed our men in the *Narraganset Bay*, and marched over land above two dayes journey before wee came to *Pequeat*; quartering the last nights march within two miles of the place, wee set forth about one of the clocke in the morning, having sufficient intelligence that they knew nothing of our comming: Drawing neere to

the

the Fort yeelded up our ſelves to God, and intreated his aſſiſtance in ſo waightie an enterprize. We ſet on our march to ſurround the * Fort, Captaine *Iohn Maſon*, approching to the Weſt end, where it had an entrance to paſſe into it, my ſelfe marching to the South ſide, ſurrounding the Fort, placing the *Indians*, for wee had about three hundred of them without, ſide of our ſouldiers in a ring battalia, giving a volley of ſhotte upon the Fort, ſo remarkable it appeared to us, as wee could not but admire at the providence of God in it, that ſouldiers ſo unexpert in the uſe of their armes, ſhould give ſo compleat a volley, as though the finger of God had touched both match and flint: which volley being given at breake of day, and themſelves faſt aſleepe for the moſt part, bred in them ſuch a terrour, that they brake forth into a moſt dolefull cry, ſo as if God had not fitted the hearts of men for the ſervice, it would have bred in them a commiſeration towards them: but every man being bereaved of pitty fell upon the worke without compaſſion, conſidering the bloud they had ſhed of our native Countrey-men, and how barbarouſly they had dealt with them, and ſlaine firſt and laſt about thirty perſons. Having given fire, wee approached neere to the entrance which they had ſtopped full, with armes of trees, or brakes: my ſelfe approching to the entrance found the worke too heavie for mee, to draw out all thoſe which were ſtrongly forced in. We gave order to one Maſter *Hedge*, and ſome other ſouldiers to pull out thoſe brakes, having this done, and laid them betweene me and the entrance, and without order themſelves, proceeded firſt on the South end of the Fort: but remarkable it was to ma-

* This Fort or Palizado, was well-nie an Aker of ground which was ſurrounded with trees, and halfe trees ſet into the ground three foot deepe, and faſtned cloſe one to another, as you may ſee more cleerly deſcribed in the figure of it before the booke.

ny of us; men that runne before they are sent, most commonly have an ill reward. Worthy Reader, let mee intreate you to have a more charitable opinion of me (though unworthy to be better thought of) then is reported in the other Booke: you may remember there is a passage unjustly laid upon mee, that when wee should come to the entrance, I should put forth this question: shall wee enter? others should answer againe; What came we hither for else? It is well knowne to many, it was never my practise in time of my command, when we are in garrison, much to consult with a private souldier, or to aske his advise in point of Warre, much lesse in a matter of so great a moment as that was, which experience had often taught mee, was not a time to put forth such a question, and therefore pardon him that hath given the wrong information: having our swords in our right hand, our Carbins or Muskets in our left hand, we approched the Fort. Master *Hedge* being shot thorow both armes, and more wounded; though it bee not commendable for a man to make mention of any thing that might tend to his owne honour; yet because I would have the providence of God observed, and his Name magnified, as well for my selfe as others, I dare not omit, but let the world know, that deliverance was given to us that command, as well as to private souldiers. Captaine *Mason* and my selfe entring into the Wigwams, hee was shot, and received many Arrowes against his head-peece, God preserved him from any wounds; my selfe received a shotte in the left hippe, through a sufficient Buffe coate, that if I had not beene supplyed with such a garment, the Arrow would have pierced through me;

another

another I received betweene necke and shoulders, hanging in the linnen of my Head-peece, others of our souldiers were shot some through the shoulders, some in the face, some in the head, some in the legs: Captaine *Mason* and my selfe losing each of us a man, and had neere twentie wounded: most couragiously these *Pequeats* behaved themselves: but seeing the Fort was to hotte for us, wee devised a way how wee might save our selves and prejudice them, Captaine *Mason* entring into a Wigwam, brought out a fire-brand, after hee had wounded many in the house, then hee set fire on the West-side where he entred, my selfe set fire on the South end with a traine of Powder, the fires of both meeting in the center of the Fort blazed most terribly, and burnt all in the space of halfe an houre; many couragious fellowes were unwilling to come out, and fought most desperately through the Palisadoes, so as they were scorched and burnt with the very flame, and were deprived of their armes, in regard the fire burnt their very bowstrings, and so perished valiantly: mercy they did deserve for their valour, could we have had opportunitie to have bestowed it; many were burnt in the Fort, both men, women, and children, others forced out, and came in troopes to the *Indians*, twentie, and thirtie at a time, which our souldiers received and entertained with the point of the sword; downe fell men, women, and children, those that scaped us, fell into the hands of the *Indians*, that were in the reere of us; it is reported by themselves, that there were about foure hundred soules in this Fort, and not above five of them escaped out of our hands. Great and dolefull was the bloudy sight to the view

of young souldiers that never had beene in Warre, to see so many soules lie gasping on the ground so thicke in some places, that you could hardly passe along. It may bee demanded, Why should you be so furious (as some have said) should not Christians have more mercy and compassion? But I would referre you to *Davids* warre, when a people is growne to such a height of bloud, and sinne against God and man, and all confederates in the action, there hee hath no respect to persons, but harrowes them, and sawes them, and puts them to the sword, and the most terriblest death that may bee: sometimes the Scripture declareth women and children must perish with their parents; some-time the case alters: but we will not dispute it now. We had sufficient light from the word of God for our proceedings.

Having ended this service, wee drew our forces together to battallia, being ordered, the *Pequeats* came upon us with their prime men, and let flye at us, my selfe fell on scarce with twelve or fourteene men to encounter with them; but they finding our bullets to outreach their arrowes, forced themselves often to retreate: when we saw wee could have no advantage against them in the open field, wee requested our *Indians* for to entertaine fight with them, our end was that we might see the nature of the *Indian* warre: which they granted us and fell out; the *Pequeats*, *Narraganſets*, and *Mohigeners* changing a few arrowes together after such a manner, as I dare boldly affirme, they might fight seven yeares and not kill seven men: they came not neere one another, but shot remote, and not point blanke, as wee often doe with our bullets, but at rovers, and

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then they gaze up in the skie to see where the Arrow falls, and not untill it is fallen doe they shoot againe; this fight is more for pastime, then to conquer and subdue enemies. But spending a little time this way, wee were forced to cast our eyes upon our poore maimed souldiers, many of them lying upon the ground, wanting food and such nourishable things as might refresh them in this faint estate: but we were not supplyed with any such things whereby wee might relieve them, but only were constrained to looke up to God, and to intreate him for mercy towards them: most were thirsty but could find no water; the provision wee had for food was very little; many distractions seized upon us at the present, a Chirurgion wee wanted, our Chirurgion not accustomed to warre, durst not hazard himselfe where we ventured our lives, but like a fresh-water souldier kept aboord, and by this meanes our poore maimed souldiers were brought to a great straite and faintnesse, some of them swounding away for want of speedy helpe, but yet God was pleased to preserve the lives of them, though not without great miserie, and paine to themselves for the present. Distractions multiplying, strength and courage began to faile with many. Our *Indians* that had stood close to us hitherto, were fallen into consultation, and were resolved for to leave us in a land wee knew not which way to get out: suddenly after their resolution, fiftie of the *Narraganset Indians* fell off from the rest returning home. The *Pequeats* spying them pursued after them; then came the *Narragansets* to Captaine *Mason*, and my selfe, crying, oh helpe us now, or our men will bee all slaine: we answered, how dare you

crave aide of us, when you are leaving of us in this distressed condition, not knowing which way to march out of the Countrey: but yet you shall see it is not the nature of *English* men to deale like Heathens, to requite evill for evill, but wee will succour you: my selfe falling on with thirtie men, in the space of an houre rescued their men, and in our retreate to the body, slew and wounded above a hundred *Pequeats*, all fighting men that charged us both in reere and flankes. Having overtaken the body, we were resolved to march to a certaine necke of land that lay by the Sea-side, where wee intended to quarter that night, because we knew not how to get our maimed men to *Pequeat* River. As yet we saw not our Pinaces sayle along, but feared the Lord had crost them, which also the master of the Barque much feared. Wee gave them order to set sayle on the *Narraganset Bay*, about midnight, as wee were to fall upon the Fort in the morning, so that they might meet us in *Pequeat* River in the after-noone; but the wind being crosse bred in them a great perplexitie what would become of us, knowing that wee were but slenderly provided, both with munition and provision: but they being in a distracted condition lifted up their hearts to God for helpe: about twelve of the clocke the wind turned about and became faire, it brought them along in sight of us, and about tenne a clocke in the morning carried them into *Pequeat* river, comming to an ankor at the place appointed, the wind turned as full against them as ever it could blow. How remarkable this providence of God was I leave to a Christian eye to judge; Our *Indians* came to us, and much rejoyced at our victories, and greatly admired

mired the manner of *Engliſh* mens fight: but cried *mach it, mach it*; that is, it is naught, it is naught, becauſe it is too furious, and ſlaies too many men. Having received their deſires, they freely promiſed, and gave up themſelves to march along with us, where ever we would goe. God having eaſed us from that oppreſſion that lay upon us, thinking wee ſhould have beene left in great miſery for want of our veſſels, we diverted our thoughts from going to that neck of land; and faced about, marching to the river where our veſſels lay at ankor. One remarkable paſſage. The *Pequeats* playing upon our flankes; One Sergeant *Davis*, a pretty couragious ſouldier, ſpying ſomething black upon the toppe of a rock, ſtepped forth from the body with a Carbine of three foot long, and at a venture gave fire, ſuppoſing it to bee an *Indians* head, turning him over with his heeles upward; the *Indians* obſerved this, and greatly admired that a man ſhould ſhoot ſo directly. The *Pequeats* were much daunted at the ſhot, and forbore approching ſo neere upon us. Being come to the *Pequeat* river we met with Captaine *Patrick*, who under his command had 40. able ſouldiers, who was ready to begin a ſecond attempt: but many of our men being maimed and much wearied, we forbore that night and imbarqued our ſelves, my ſelfe ſetting ſayle for *Sea-brooke* Fort. Captaine *Maſon*, and Captaine *Patrick* marching over land, burned and ſpoyled the Countrey betweene the *Pequeat* and *Conetticot* river, where we received them. The *Pequeats* having received ſo terrible a blow, and being much affrighted with the deſtruction of ſo many, the next day fell into conſultation, aſſembling their moſt ableſt men together propounded theſe three things, firſt whether they would

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set upon a sudden revenge upon the *Narragansets*, or attempt an enterprize upon the *English*, or flye; they were in great dispute one amongst another, *Sasachus* their chiefe Commander was all for bloud, the rest for flight, alledging these arguments, wee are a people bereaved of courage, our hearts are sadded with the death of so many of our deare friends; wee see upon what advantage the *English* lye, what sudden & deadly blowes they strike? what advantage they have of their peeces to us which are not able to reach them with our arrows at distance? they are supplied with every thing necessary, they are flote and heartened in their victory; to what end shall wee stand it out with them? we are not able, therfore let us rather save some then lose all; this prevailed. Suddenly after they spoyled all those goods they could not carry with them, broke up their tents and Wigwams, and betook themselves to flight. *Sasachus* flying toward *Conetticot* plantation, quartered by the river side, there he met with a Shallop sent downe to *Scabrooke* Fort, which had in it 3. men, they let fly upon them, shot many arrows into them. Couragious were the *English*, and died in their hands, but with a great deale of valour. The forces which were prepared in the *Bay* were ready for to set forth: my selfe being taken on but for 3. moneths, and the souldiers willing to returne to the *Bay*, we imbarqued our selves, & set to sayle; in our journey we met with certaine Pinaces, in them a 100. able and wel appointed souldiers under the conduct of one Captaine *Stoughton*, and other inferiour officers; and in company with them one M. *Iohn Wilson*, who was sent to instruct the Company; these falling into *Pequeat* river, met with many of the distressed *Indians*, some they slew, others they tooke prisoners.

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